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## Queen's University Journal

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**LOOKING** at the number of this volume we see that the JOURNAL is just coming of age. What a mingling of feelings this produces! Those who have passed through the experience know what it means. "Of age? attained to manhood? it cannot be!" Only yesterday there was the freedom of boyhood and the joys looking forward to what would be done when we were men, and one can hardly believe that that time has now arrived with its many responsibilities, and with the ambitious dreams of boyhood so far from being realized.

This is one side. The other is the feeling of importance, "I am a man," and the determination to fill a place among men, to be worthy of manhood!

This latter is the side of its present experience which the JOURNAL wishes specially to bring before students, alumni and friends. As we look around upon the advances which are being made by Queen's and her allies, we feel that it is no mean thing to be the full-grown representative of student life in such a progressive university. We desire to be worthy of our position and our age, to be a JOURNAL of which no graduate need be ashamed. The staff will do their best to accomplish this, but without the hearty co-operation of students and graduates, the staff is powerless.

The Professors are manifesting their practical interest, in a willingness to contribute to our columns, and we now appeal to students and alumni to do their part.

We are sorry the new cut for the front page has not yet arrived, but we hope that its high quality will repay us for waiting another fortnight.

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In Queen's we begin to look for the unexpected. Our college has so often surprised its friends by its readiness to meet the larger idea of what a university should be, that it, as a matter of course, is now suggesting the possibility of systematic training in music.

Poetry, if it were feigning as Shakespeare ironically suggests, would have nothing to do with the business of life. Nor would the same irony be more circumspect with painting, sculpture, architecture and music. But poetry, as it turns out, is now thought to be a criticism of life. Music and the other arts are so closely allied to poetry that an acquaintance with them ought to result in a deeper consciousness of the issues common to all. Indeed if music, as it is sometimes hastily said, were a luxury and useless, it would share this uselessness not with the other arts only, but also with philosophy, literature, religion, and science truly so called. Like each of them it depicts mind, and so helps us to understand ourselves. To this end the knowledge of the technique of any art, though essential, is subordinate.

Music, of all the arts except poetry, most easily admits of being taught. The masterpieces are within everyone's reach, and interest in the art is general. A course would consist chiefly of a systematic study of musical works, just as a course in poetry consists in a study of poems. The music under examination would be repeatedly played by the professor in class.

Gradually, under the hands of a true teacher, men like Handel, Mendelssohn, Chopin and Wagner would cease to be names and become living persons. That would be no small gain. Along with a knowledge of them as persons would come a knowledge of them as the spirits of the several times in which they lived. To know Handel would be to have a hold upon the real England of Anne and the early Georges. To know Chopin would be to dip oneself into the turmoil of European life in the first half of this century. To know Wagner would be to grapple with the massive and turbulent ideal of modern Germany. And if there is such a thing as 'a natural current in human affairs,' as is sometimes whispered

in philosophy, a study of works of music in their historical order will help us towards a better view of the position which the spirit that is in man has now reached.

The committee appointed to consider and care for the new venture are not, so we are told, assured of the success of their undertaking. But the friends not only of music but of a broad education will, let us hope, rally to their aid.

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Not the least of the advances Queen's has made during the past year is the establishment of *Queen's Quarterly*, a magazine intended to reflect not only the life and work of the University but the higher thought of the Dominion generally. To those students who have learned to appreciate that finer and deeper side of their Alma Mater it seems eminently right and fitting that Queen's should be the one to take the initiative in a work so closely related to her own teaching,—a work which will afford ample room and opportunity for the examination of those higher subjects along which her own lines of thought are being developed. And not these alone. Any and every practical question or intellectual problem to which our age gives birth will find there a fair and fitting field in which to be discussed. No student of Queen's can go forth without being in some degree interested in such themes as are being dealt with in the *Quarterly*; and what interests so many of the freshest minds of our country must of necessity influence the whole. This is a sort of University Extension work whose sphere of usefulness is practically unlimited, and whose influence will extend to issues affecting other generations than ours. Thoughtful men and women throughout the country have long felt the need of some medium through which the best thought of Canada could find its way into every home. *Queen's Quarterly* happily comes to fill what has been a most lamentable gap in our intellectual life. Having within itself all the qualities which insure success—sound principles, earnestness, freshness, variety, an editorial committee of the best quality, with Queen's and her host of friends for backing,—it is not easy to see how such a magazine can fail to attain that high rank and security of footing which its promoters so earnestly desire for it.

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As Alma Mater elections again draw near, students are beginning to look about and ask who are to be candidates for the different offices. This brings up recollections of similar periods in the past, from the consideration of which many profitable lessons might be learned.

A comparison of the history of Alma Mater Elections with that of elections throughout the whole country leads to the conclusion that, despite the many differences of circumstances and dispositions, men are much alike the world over. In nothing

probably are they more alike than in their weaknesses and those traits of character which are least to their credit. We look abroad at election times and see men, like a great flock of sheep, following their party leader. The character of the man for whom they are directly voting has almost nothing to do with how they cast their ballots. Worse than this, the principles of the party he supports have almost as little to do with the votes of nine-tenths of the electors. If the father was Tory, the son must be Tory also; if the father was Grit, Grit must be the son. It matters not that circumstances have altered and party platforms changed. These are of minor importance, but the old party must never be deserted.

Or if by any means party spirit is dethroned, local interests come to the front. Each county wants a member in parliament who will secure the largest grants for public works within the bounds of that particular county. It is of little importance what policy he advocates for the country at large, so long as he obtains "a large share of favors" for his own constituency.

This is true not only of parliamentary but also of municipal elections. In country, town and village contests partizanship and narrow self-interest have to a great extent over-ruled all other considerations. It has been but slightly different in our Alma Mater elections. When an Arts man entered the field with a Medical candidate, each party has supported their own man regardless of the fitness of either for the position sought after. It cannot be said that no one has voted conscientiously for the candidate that he considered to be the right man, but the majority have been influenced purely by party spirit. To a large extent the only platform of either party has been "I am the so-and-so candidate." What claims to the presidency or vice-presidency of the Alma Mater Society has any man on the ground that he is the Arts candidate, or the Medical candidate, or the candidate of this or that clique, if he is not the best qualified man obtainable for that position? Who should be expected to rise above the narrow claims of party in the politics of the country if University graduates do not? And how are graduates to do so, if, throughout their college courses, the chief elections with which they are connected are controlled purely by party spirit?

Such things ought not to be. Each student in casting his vote should ask, not is "our man" going to be elected? but is the one who will do the most good in the office going to be elected? And if there must be canvassing, the latter is the only consideration which should be used to influence voters. But so long as there is no other platform than personal qualifications for the office, the candidates themselves should ask no one for support. This should be left for others to do.

University elections thus carried on would have a highly educative tendency, and would be one great step towards preparing graduates to act the part of men in the politics of the day, and to be governed, not by party spirit, but by reason.

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Following out the prevalent notion of the present day, that a College curriculum should embrace every branch of human attainment and furnish instructors in every department of learning and of accomplishment, several of the larger Universities in the States have established and endowed special chairs for training the young aspirant for honors in the wide field of Journalism. The successfulness of the venture is seriously questioned. And no less a critic than the veteran Charles A. Dana, of the *New York Sun*, has given his deliverance against the advisability of the scheme. Upon the subject of Journalism Mr. Dana must be admitted by all to be a competent and trustworthy judge. And his recent address before the students of Union College is well worthy every student's careful perusal.

To the youth of to-day no walk in life possesses half the attraction of a profession, and the profession of Journalism opens up a new avenue to every College-bred young man whose talents do not find their natural outlet in the older departments of Divinity, Medicine and Law. But let no young man suppose that the mere fact that he is possessed of a College training, or even that he has had the privilege of listening to lectures on Journalism in his College halls,—let no young man suppose that because he has had the advantage of this theoretical work, that he is destined to success in the difficult and ever varied sphere of Journalism, or that he is equipped in all necessary requirements for the broad demands of modern newspaper work. In Mr. Dana's words, "When you begin to practice the profession of a newspaper man, then is the best time to begin to learn it." The great end of an education is "to be able to tell what you know," and this ability, together with the gift of accuracy and method, constitute the leading qualities which are the fundamentals of success.

As to the most suitable course of training so far as general College work is concerned, Mr. Dana offers a few suggestions. A knowledge of English and the ability to use it stand in the forefront. An intimate acquaintance with politics, as a science and as a practical element in national existence, a thorough understanding of the constitution of your own country and of the principles which underlie it, and a broad and systematic hold of all the problems of human history and of human action, constitute the main lines of thought along which the young journalist's attention should be directed. Besides these general suggestions, the question of the books which the student of journal-

ism should read and digest is one of great importance. First and foremost is the English Bible, which considered merely from the point of view of professional preparation and utility far out-ranks any other that could be mentioned. Its suggestiveness, its sublime simplicity, and its lofty integrity in motive and in style, make it a volume without a parallel. The student in Journalism must make, besides the Bible, the writings of Shakespeare his constant companions and friends. These two works, the English Bible and Shakespeare, furnish an inexhaustible wealth which no one who looks forward to journalistic endeavor can afford to neglect. No writer is to be taken as a model. Every man has his own natural style, and the aim of the student must be to develop that style into simplicity and clearness. Imitation is the sure mark of shallowness, and in Journalism, above almost any other profession, shallowness is death. These hints, amongst many others which might be given, should certainly come home with power to any student who looks forward to Journalism as his goal. But after all has been said, we must come back to the point at which we began, and reiterate with Mr. Dana, that the best place to prepare for Journalism is in actual practice. The men who have risen to eminence in the ranks of Journalism have been the men who have climbed to fame on the ladder of actual service. And while a college education is a useful thing, and any man is the better equipped for life who has one, still there is nothing in the college course that can take the place of actual newspaper work. Certainly the calling is a grand one, and the need for good men is great. May the inspiration of Mr. Dana's wholesome words waken into action the latent genius of our day!

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Every student of Queen's has noted with pleasure the advances that Kingston has made during the Summer in the matter of Public Works. The paving and improving of its streets along with the introduction of the electric street car service will do much towards increasing the business importance of the city in the minds of occasional visitors.

Too frequently these people noticing the condition of the streets and the seeming lack of public spirit and enterprise among its citizens, have accused Kingston of "Rip Van Winkleism" and concluded that its social life must be quite unendurable. When we have told of the exceptional kindness of all its citizens and the push and business ability of many of its business men, our statements have often been accepted "*cum grano salis*." Yet, when one considers her unrivalled natural position, her social and educational advantages, and above all the increasing public spirit of her citizens, it seems evident that Kingston should rapidly progress. Certainly as students we wish her every success. We

trust that what the summer has accomplished is but the first movement of an awakened public spirit that will demand that our city take the position that nature has so eminently fitted her for and that she so justly deserves.

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We would like to say a word regarding the literary aims of the A.M.S. This subject has been mentioned in these columns in previous years, but some of the advice given then seems to require repetition. One of the avowed aims of the society as stated in the constitution is "to cultivate a literary and scientific taste among the students." This purpose is perhaps the most important and yet has the least attention given to it. We never have anything scientific, and rarely anything literary. We have, it is true, some musical entertainment occasionally, but what is most needed is something in which all can take an active part. Now as it has been often said, and we repeat it for the benefit of the freshmen, the A.M.S. affords the student an excellent opportunity for cultivating his oratorical powers. This fact and the need of taking advantage of it were well brought out at a recent meeting by the Rev. C. J. Cameron, who should speak with a certain amount of authority, inasmuch as he speaks from experience. Here then is a chance for all members to distinguish themselves, and the senior students should give the younger ones a preference in this respect. Very few opportunities for this sort of thing have been given yet this session, and we must admit that the present executive has been rather behind-hand in getting the freshmen interested in the society. However, the Mock Parliament which has proved itself a success in previous sessions will probably soon be started, and if properly conducted should be a greater success than ever. We also expect to see a series of inter-year debates this session, and we hope that the new executive to be appointed in a few weeks will see fit to hold two or more open meetings of the society during the session.

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Though as yet no complete up-to-date catalogue of the books in the library has been issued for the benefit of the students, yet a privileged few have an opportunity of enjoying the use of the one in the library. While it is mainly used as an index to those books which are in most general use, it also discloses the secret of those dust-laden tomes that adorn the shelves of several alcoves, and which have stood there for many years in undisturbed repose. Most of these volumes have never been in demand by the students, and the probability that they will ever be so is continually diminishing. But while these old books possess little or no value as aids to the student, many of them possess considerable archaeological value. Take, for instance, the collection of old bibles. Our library contains perhaps the rarest

collection of old bibles to be found anywhere in this country. About two years ago a gentleman in the United States, who is making a collection of old and rare editions of the bible, sent a circular to each of the Universities of the United States and Canada requesting them to send him catalogues of the various editions of the bible in their libraries. A list of those in Queen's library was sent. Subsequently the librarian received a letter from the aforesaid gentleman, in which he stated that the list he received from Queen's contained some extremely rare and interesting editions, and that it was altogether the most remarkable list he had received. A superficial inspection of them is enough to convince one of their antiquity. Among them are some of the first editions of the bible printed in England, being the English translations of Wicliffe and Tyndall, which are now very rare indeed. The style of binding and the type are a study in themselves. And again there are many books of great historical value, especially those relating to the early history of Canada. This is partly due to the fact that Queen's has been in existence for over half a century, and is situated in a part of Canada rich in historic interest. Many of these books were written by U. E. Loyalists, most of whom settled in this district, and by participants in the war of 1812 and the rebellion of 1837. So that, though few may know it, our library is rich with literary curiosities, which, though they are disregarded by the busy student, would cause the enthusiastic bibliophile to go into transports of delight.

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Both Arts and Medicine have reorganized their respective Concursuses, and will probably have passed judgment on more than one offender ere this article appears; it will therefore not be out of place for the JOURNAL to state briefly its views on the question.

We by no means agree with the opinion held by many Arts students that the Court is simply an institution for providing seniors with amusement at the expense of the freshmen. Indeed, the phrase so frequently used, "mock court," is a complete misnomer. The Court is, or should be, an organization for maintaining the unwritten laws of college etiquette, breaches of which cannot for the most part be taken cognizance of by the Senate. In the recognition of this fact Medicine is far ahead of Arts. While a great deal of amusement is derived from the Medical examinations, and from the witty remarks of judges and policemen, yet all unruliness is sternly checked, and the fact of "business first and pleasure afterwards" is never lost sight of, as it so frequently is in the Arts Court. The JOURNAL does not advocate a funeral solemnity; but it certainly does think that tramping of feet and immoderate guffaws of laughter at every remark that any official chances

to make, are things that the Concursus can very well dispense with.

Another superiority of the Medical Concursus is its more popular character. In Arts, the officials are with one or two unimportant exceptions chosen from and elected exclusively by the senior year. In Medicine, each year is given special offices, for which it nominates candidates who are voted upon by the whole body of students. Such a plan is far better and insures the hearty co-operation of all four years in maintaining this most necessary of college institutions. The Arts Court bears too much resemblance to an arbitrary institution of the senior year. This fact it is which gives excuse though not justification to the valiant freshe whom we heard the other day exclaiming, "I would not come though fifty constables were sent for me; I would order them to remove their hands from my person." We are afraid that this gentleman's belief in his own sacro-sanctity may be rudely violated in the immediate future; nevertheless the reprehensible spirit which his words show is by no means confined to the freshmen, and is in great part given rise to by the oligarchical character of the present Arts Court.

If the signs of the times can be read without the aid of any very startling evidences, the prospects of the Alma Mater Society are very bright this session. The interested countenances of the goodly number who attend cannot be wholly accounted for by election seeking and football enthusiasm. A deeper current tells of the need felt for something which the great foster society should supply. Man is man only in society; a student is a college man only in so far as he is identified with college institutions, contributing of his vitality to feed them and being nourished and drawn out by them in return. The A.M. is no mere supernumerary, no mere Legion of Honor, neither is it a school of oratory for the silver-tongued few. It is our House of Commons in which each voter is a constituency and a representative at the same time. The Shades of Rousseau could desire little better representation. So the freshmen—and who is not in some sense a freshman?—the men who wish for fresh force and fresh thought and new lines of influence look up instinctively and pleadingly to the mother society of all of us. And what can Alma Mater do for her children? We can claim for her no rights unless we do our duty in her behalf; she can claim no support from us unless she fulfils her function of securing us the opportunity of growth. How can the latent acumen and repartee, the sleeping logic and the reminiscient thought, the happy expression and the aspiring eloquence be flashed forth electric? How can occult business and governmental capabilities be brought to light? How can the genial influences of college fellowship be diffused and the

congealed man-fearing spirit—as they describe it in country testimony meetings—how can that shivering, restraining emotion be melted into showers, blessed to "him that gives and him that takes?" Hereabouts is to be found the problem of the A. M. Society. How can it be solved? Only by the strong stretching forth a hand of sympathy to the weak and by each one helping himself; by a fair and square election of tried men; by the executive putting into execution the plans already mooted, of inter-year debate and mock parliament, by an occasional strain of college melody and a frequent try at *Essays* and by universal loyalty, willingness to help and be helped, recognition of the principle that action and reaction are equal in force. Let the same hearty spirit as is manifested in sport and in study be brought to bear upon the welfare of the Society, not only by the few, but by all, and none will find A.M. meetings unprofitable or dull. The present augurs well. Alfie hovers near, the ex-champion athlete makes a speech fragrant with birds of promise. May the "umbrageous shadow of our shady oak" never decline!

## LITERATURE.

### THE PRINCE OF INDIA.

PERHAPS no other book published this year has occasioned quite so much talk as "The Prince of India." The descriptive and narrative power which the author had already manifested in "Ben Hur" and "The Fair God" had rendered the name of Lew Wallace familiar to every lover of a good story, and there was no difficulty in at once securing a wide circle of readers for a new historical novel from the same hand. Now that the book has been out for some months, we may safely say that expectations have not been fulfilled. "The Prince of India" is not at all equal to either "Ben Hur" or "The Fair God," and in fact, to quote the Scotch sage, "as weighed against the hard money which the Booksellers demand for giving it you, is (in our judgment) very greatly the lighter." In the first place, it is issued in two volumes,—a grave defect in a novel under almost any circumstances. We do not forget that some of our most famous works of fiction, such as "The Wandering Jew," "Les Misérables," and several of Bulwer Lytton's, are usually issued in two volumes, but we question if any one will maintain that our assertion is therefore false. In the second place, the author introduces into a historical novel that is supposed to be realistic, a dead myth on the one hand, and an essentially modern theology on the other, the two combined giving to the book an element of unreality that even the extraordinary vividness of much of the description cannot overcome. The introduction of the

Wandering Jew would not in itself be a defect if it were skilfully done, but it is not skilfully done. He is an unreal character working among men and women who differ but little from Americans of the Nineteenth Century; the element of the supernatural in him is aided by no weirdness of tone in the rest of the book; he is an attempt at mysticism by a writer whose talent is essentially one of concrete description. The White Lady of Avenel is no exorcism on "The Monastery"; the Three Witches are no exorcism on "Macbeth"; but the Wandering Jew is a decided exorcism on "The Prince of India," and his necessity to the plot makes the plot itself unreal. The book is certainly an interesting one, and much of the description—a line in which Wallace excels—is very fine. There is material in it for a fine novel, but with all the care that the author is said to have spent on the details, it is a pity that he did not pay more attention to their digestion.

#### SOME RANDOM SPECULATIONS.

*Alquando bonus dormitat Homerus.*—HORACE.

The editor of this worthy JOURNAL has, of his own free motion, kindly placed at my discretion a certain portion of his coveted space. His motive, if I take it rightly, does him infinite credit. He wishes that I may have opportunity to explain to a world sadly in need of it some universal and infallible scheme for its social regeneration. After what manner this acute editor chanced to make the discovery that I had a scheme of this kind in reserve, I am indeed at no small loss to determine. But, seeing that the matter is already so far exposed, it were vain to seek longer to conceal the fact that I really have in possession a scheme of this nature. In truth, though a person of invincible modesty, the consciousness that I am still the sole possessor of this ideal system, and thus, after a fashion, hold a possible future of the world in my power, is, I confess, a source of infinite solace in times of public neglect or ill fortune.

Think not, however, that I am about to divulge this transcendent scheme, Oh, no! Once already have I suffered such a bereavement. Ask me not to inform you closely of the cruel fate of that dear first-born of the imagination, so carefully nurtured, so tenderly sheltered from the chill blasts of public opinion, until it went forth, under an ill star, on its mission to charm and redeem an ungrateful world. On the very threshold of what should naturally have been a brilliant course it fell into the hands of those monstrous beings, the critics, who, with savage glee and in the presence of heartless multitudes, tore it limb from limb, and finally dashed out its tender brains against their adamantine wall of hard facts.

In one sad day my hopes were blasted, my proud though modest sense of superiority gone, and myself

reduced to a state of common mortality. Afterwards, the first sharp pangs of grief allayed, I roused myself from the serious mood into which I had fallen, and determined once again to have the world at my feet. In this I have succeeded beyond my hopes. Like Hamlet, though in a far more important matter, I am the sole possessor of a mighty secret; for I could a scheme unfold whose slightest breath would stir the soul, and call forth insatiable longings for that paradise among men which its application to society would insure. Yet the world has but itself to reproach if this treasure is reserved for subjective consolation, rather than given forth for objective edification. I am sorrowfully but steadfastly resolved that neither the ancient and respectable wild horses, nor the modern and surreptitious hypnotism will avail to drag from me my secret. Something more modest therefore must fill the space allotted to me.

I have an acquaintance with whom I am accustomed to hold frequent converse, often on matters of a subtle and instructive nature. As this gentleman is usually outspoken on subjects of a delicate and controversial import, I think I may not be regarded as betraying any confidence in giving public expression to certain of his views. My friend, I may add, is very ready at that sort of discourse which has a paradoxical turn.

Not long ago, in the course of our speculations, we chanced to hit upon the question, to what degree even the well-informed natives of a country are aware of the general turn which their collective affairs may be taking at any set time. In this connection my friend took occasion to remark, that the period in a nation's history of which the nation itself knows least, is the very age in which it lives. This statement appeared to me so abundantly doubtful that I immediately questioned it, pointing out, in support of my caveat, the prodigious amount of news gathered and issued through the newspapers from day to day. Whereupon, with sudden energy, he demanded to be informed of the kind of ideas which reach us through the newspapers. But as I showed some backwardness in answering his demand he began to resolve his own question.

"The newspapers," said he, "give us no account of the normal and usual conduct of human affairs. On the contrary those who supply them practice a skilful industry to lay before us from day to day a most rare and curious assembly of fictitious facts and genuine fictions, the former culled from a very wide field of normal and common daily life, and the latter drawn from the public discourses of the politicians. In a word, when we ask the editors for bread they give us a skilful concoction of spices, and when from the politicians we desire a fish they deliver us a sea-serpent."

Being aware, as I modestly flatter myself, of the various passions and interests which move men, I perceived that the whole trouble arose, as all other defects in human affairs do, from the want of an ideal system of government, which would mould all men's hearts and minds after the same high pattern. But, not wishing to publish my secret, and having myself no special turn for discourse of this kind, though being very curious to observe what might be the conclusion of these views, I set myself to practice a diligent attention to my friend's words, using only those arts which are employed, as in Plato's ingenious dialogues, to keep the ball of speculation rolling or give it a new turn.

"But in the present evil posture of affairs," said I, "what could it avail were the editors to set down in their newspapers only those commonplace and everyday sides of things which compose the very social atmosphere in which we all live, and what would become of the politicians were they to tell the truth?"

"I grant indeed," said he, "that with no further insight than these sort of persons at present display, the editor who furnished nothing but the outside view of everyday matters would make but a poor figure in his calling and speedily come into a bankrupt state, while the politician who told the truth about the arts which he practices, and the state into which the country is fallen through their means, would soon be fain to win clarity from the benevolent. These sort of men, instead of seeking to lead those who have regard for them to a higher and clearer notion of the duties and relations of life, are continually employed in seeking out their weaknesses and trafficking on them. They are able flatterers, and use all diligence in devising and laying snares for their favour and assistance."

"Possibly," I said, "few men are able to exert the many noble and useful qualities required to move the people to take an interest in the deeper meaning of their affairs, and to relish the records of a calm and ordinary life."

"The difficulty," he replied, "proceeds not so much from the lack of parts as from the direction in which they are employed. The lights on the national coach are mainly in the rear of the vehicle, kept well trimmed by the laborious industry of the historians, and illuminating as well as may be the road we have come; but few and indifferently trimmed are the lights which discover to us the road over which we are passing. I have frequently observed that men, being diverted with their own immediate affairs, give attention beyond these only to the unusual and marvellous happenings of life. Thus they commonly get interested in the true nature of their surroundings only after they have passed them and they have in turn taken on a cast of the marvellous. This is the cause that a foreigner can usually tell us more that a

is truly worth preserving about the usual conduct of our social life than one who is native to the country."

"Without doubt," I ventured to remark, "this proceeds from the greater familiarity with our own affairs which breeds little interest in them."

"True enough," said he, "but familiarity is no ensign or mark of knowledge; indeed it is commonly the most sacred and impenetrable shrine of ignorance anywhere to be discovered. The man who cannot set himself, his household, or his country at arm's length, and admit each to judgment, along with others of the same order, on the ground of merit alone, has not escaped from the tyranny of the first law of nature. That which closely affects him he cannot see in its true dimensions and proper perspective."

"Must, then, the law of self-preservation be looked on as repealed," said I, thinking to trap him; for in truth he is mostly a mighty advocate of self-dependence.

"Oh, no!" he replied, "Dame Nature has looked too well to that in the training school of life which she has kept through all the past ages. Yet she teaches only by rote and uses the birch prodigiously, hence I name her method old-fashioned and tyrannical for those who are capable of passing into a higher form, as should be the case with all men who boast themselves civilized. The old lesson will not be forgotten, but new ones have now to be learned. One of those most needed at this stage in our advancement, is that of looking at things from the universal point of view, or as the judicious Spinoza was wont to express it *sub specie aeternitatis*. Then perchance our own little round of life, though none the less dear to us, would no longer be so all-inclusive as to remain itself unknown."

"Your idea has a tolerable air of truth about it," I remarked, while helping him into his coat, "yet after all it is but a fragment compared with a complete philosophic scheme such as, if once set in motion among men, would command their regard and admiration and deliver them speedily and handsomely by destroying the root of every social distemper."

This he answered only with that incredulous smile which he takes on when I chance to hit upon this matter, little suspecting as he does who is to be pitied in the case.

GABRIEL DILETTANTE.

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An Association football club has been organized having on its membership roll nearly every Medical. Mr. McMannus was chosen captain and, assisted by an able committee, intends putting a team on the field that will surprise the Kingstons and the Arts men.

Amphitheatre—History of the patient: The man on the table, John Thomas, is a cobbler by birth, a Canadian by trade.

## CONVOCATION.

### OPENING OF THE THEOLOGICAL HALL.

**M**ATRICULATION Examinations in Theology and Medicine, *plus* Supplementaries and for B.D., were held on October 30 and 31. The Theological classes opened for work on November 1, the Principal giving as his introductory lecture part of a paper he had read at the Parliament of Religions on "Presbyterian Re-union desirable (in the United States) if based on Reformation principles." The lecture is to appear in Queen's Quarterly for January. His class this session numbers 26, including Wilkie, who is taking the work extra-murally, in consequence of an arrangement made with his Presbytery.

On Friday evening, November 3rd, the public opening took place in Convocation Hall, a halcyon calm characterizing it, in blissful contrast to the proceedings of "University Day." The Principal presided. The minister of St. Andrew's Church acted as Chaplain, and an able remnant of last session's choir led the service of praise. There was a good audience and the closest attention was given to the opening lecture and subsequent addresses. Dr. Ross, Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Criticism, announced as the title of his lecture—"Christianity and Recent Thought." He said that during the last quarter of the present century the comparative study of the religions of mankind had secured a large measure of attention. It is now acknowledged to be an essential part of a complete system of theology and indispensable to the thorough equipment of missionaries to the heathen. The result of research into the leading faiths of the world has been to dissipate the notion that paganism was altogether dark, that it contained nothing which could nourish and stimulate spiritual life and that it possessed nothing in common with christianity. Investigation has shown that the ethnic faiths include important elements of religious truth, testify in some degree to the divinity and power of God, and teach in an imperfect way that the true end of man is to be in moral and spiritual harmony with God. But by what process or means that accord with the divine thought and will is to be attained, how a man shall be just with God, how the moral evil that sundered man and God is to be removed, and the filial relationship and fellowship fully restored, they did not satisfactorily set forth. Yet it was inconsistent with the christian conception of the divine fatherhood that the larger portion of the human race should be left in complete ignorance of all things pertaining to life and godliness, and that no light should have been granted to seekers after God in heathendom. Christ said that under other forms of faith than that of Israel, nations and indi-

viduals were objects of divine solicitude. They were being educated to prepare the world for the coming of Christ.

On the other hand, it is now being asserted that the christian religion is just one of the ethnic religions, differing from every other only in the fact that it is the ripest fruit of the religious thought and life of the world. In other words, it is not a religion which centres in a divine person and is based on a special revelation from God to man, but is simply the result of the impress of the Greek on the Jewish mind in an age which was striving to combine into one the various philosophical and theological systems that then prevailed. The great battle of the christian faith is now being fought around this question, "Is Christianity a Supernatural Religion?" Is it natural development from primitive religious forms? By the principle of evolution an attempt has been made to explain its rise and growth. Christianity is said by some to be simply the product of the striving of man's religious nature and the reaction upon it of its environment. But where, we may ask, did Moses get his conception of God as merciful, gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty. This is too lofty an idea of the divine character to have originated in his own consciousness. Until Christ proclaimed the fatherhood of God it had not been surpassed by the utterance of any of the subsequent teachers of Israel. Apart from what is revealed in the bible, we would have no reliable knowledge of God as creator, orderer, sovereign, saviour, judge. The sacred writers were conscious that they were divinely inspired, and this they testified to. They were the vehicles of revelation made to them by Him who seeth the end from the beginning. The writers were led by the spirit to compose the records which disclose the progressive evolution of God's redemptive dealings with mankind. According to the Bible, man is the final expression of the creative purpose. He is not to be succeeded by a different and higher order of being, but he is to be transformed and brought into full accord with the ideal after which he was fashioned and whose realization has been baffled by his self-will. The divine plan is that a man should be regenerated, renewed in his disposition, raised to the position which the possibilities of his nature entitled him to occupy, and the religion that is adapted to raising men to this high level must be the perfect religion. This is the professed aim of christianity, and the life which is under the sway of its spirit is changed from glory to glory and approaches ever nearer to the similitude of Him who is acknowledged by all to have been immaculate in thought and deed, the true ideal for the race. In Him men beheld a new kind of power



—the power of individual purity, of personal sacrifice, of sinless virtue. He held that christianity is the dominant force in our civilization, which but for it would be a feeble and sickly thing. It has banished great evils where it has had sway; softened barbarous nations; dispelled superstitions, but it has not yet so transformed a single nation that good-will exists between every man and his neighbor. It has done much, but it will yield richer social and spiritual results. The service of man will be recognized as the true service of God.

The speaker noted the tendency to cling to the earlier or cruder forms of religion. He said: "If at any time a great advance has been made by a leader of thought, his followers; instead of keeping abreast of him, commonly step backward. This is true of christianity itself today, and in this land the faith of the majority is less spiritual than that which was first delivered to the saints." He reviewed the charges that the doctrine of the resurrection is incredible, and demonstrated its reasonableness. It is more in consonance with the prophecy of promise which our capabilities proclaim. The doctrine of the atonement was next considered, and the objection that it was immoral and opposed to our sense of right and justice considered. He showed clearly that it was not so, as Christ gave Himself, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God.

Dr. Ross concluded: "No, the christian religion is not outgrown; its divine force is not abated. It is in accord with the best and most vigorous thought of our time. It is still able to meet the intellectual and spiritual demands of all who come to its consideration with a candid and earnest temper. It is proving itself capable of intensifying and widening the vision of man's spirit and stimulating his moral qualities into activity for the increase of righteousness on the earth. It continues to breathe forth its health-giving influence upon society. Its invasion into realms long sacred to the ethnic religions brings blessings undreamt of to the votaries of these faiths. It receives the homage of the leading statesmen and jurists and scientists and thinkers in the centres of the highest civilization the world has yet seen. The seats of learning in Western Europe and America make recognition of the fact that christianity is the answer of heaven to the cry of the human heart for light, forgiveness and rest, and that its power to develop man to the full measure of his capacity is still unequalled. Philosophy, science, art are all auxiliary. Christianity is the master spirit of the world, and its sway will grow from more to more until all earthly kingdoms shall own its sovereignty and rejoice in its triumphs."

The Principal, at the close of the lecture, gave a brief address, referring to the timeliness of Dr. Ross's subject and the necessity of the Church of Christ being always quick to discern "the signs of

the times," if it would escape the reproach of its Head. It was impossible to avoid a comparison of religious now, even if we wished, and they who seemed to dread comparison and investigation or visited it with penalties would simply be laughed at and allowed to remain high and dry, in dignified isolation, while the river of human thought and progress swept past them. Nothing had struck him more at Chicago than the attitude of sagacious leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, like Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ireland and Feelan and Bishop Keene, to the spirit of the age and to the spirit of this continent. None of the denominational congresses had been so crowded as theirs. They had listened patiently to unpalatable truths and the laity had rallied enthusiastically round their liberal leaders. Were the Protestant Churches preparing themselves for the new conflicts that awaited them in the twentieth century with anything like the same foresight and matchless organization of their forces?

The Principal, in concluding, made two announcements that were kindly cheered by the students:—

(1) That in addition to their old and valued friend, Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, who would give a course of lectures, beginning probably early in December, Messrs. D. J. Macdonnell and Geo. M. Milligan would give short courses some time after the Christmas holidays, the former on Practical Hints for those preparing for the Ministry, and the latter on The Development of Old Testament Theology.

(2) That, whereas the average number of freshmen in Arts, who signified their intention at the outset of their University Course to study for the ministry, ranged in past years from eight to fifteen, this session therewere twenty-two, or the largest in the history of Queen's. In connection with this announcement, he referred feelingly to the loss they had sustained already in the death of one of those gentlemen, Mr. J. Byrnes, an earnest Christian who had given promise at the Almonte High School of becoming a distinguished student. While his grandmother was still living, though ninety-two years of age, he had been cut off at the very beginning of his career. The church in his native parish was filled to overflowing on the occasion of his funeral, all denominations, including Roman Catholics and Plymouth Brethren, uniting in paying respect to his great worth. He tendered the sympathy of the College to the bereaved parents and family.

The meeting closed with the apostolic benediction.

There was a bicycle race on the cinder track one day last week, in which one of Queen's best all-round athletes took first place. The official timekeepers declared the time for the mile with flying start was 1.49½. Queen's evidently has a fast man who should be brought out.

## SPORTS.

## K. C. I. VS. FRESHMEN.

THE annual football match between the Freshmen and K.C.I. was played on Queen's campus Saturday afternoon, Nov. 11th. The work done by '97's team was really surprising when it is considered that at least half of their men had never played before. The Collegiate team, though probably lighter than their opponents, were stronger than the team defeated by Queen's III. In the first half the K.C.I. boys had the game all their own way, and ran up the score to 9-0. The fine play of Leteiller, the Queen's full back, saved Queen's from worse defeat. In the second half, however, '97 turned the tables and proved more than a match for their opponents. But the lead secured by the Collegiates in the first half was too large to be overcome, and when time was called the score stood 15-8 in favor of K.C.I. We understand that a return match has been arranged and feel confident that with a week's practice '97 will make a very good showing. For Queen's Leteiller, Rigney, Shaw and Gage played an excellent game, and Gordon in the scrimmage gave promise of future usefulness.

## HAMILTON VS. QUEEN'S.

Whether or not the Queen's football team prove victors in the final matches they have already done yeoman service in the way of wiping out old blots on the scutcheon of our football club. Ottawa College and 'Varsity, ancient and redoubtable adversaries, had already gone down before their steady determined and scientific play. In these contests Queen's had generally forced the fighting and demonstrated their superiority in an offensive game. But in the team which they faced on Queen's campus on Saturday, Nov. 4th, they found foemen worthy of their steel. Then for the first time Queen's magnificent defence line was thoroughly tested and found not wanting. The play of the men from Hamilton fully corroborated all the reports that had reached us previous to their arrival in the city. There is no doubt that the team which played Queen's last Saturday was the best the Mountain City has ever turned out, and this is no slight praise, as Queen's knows to her cost. Experienced football men who witnessed Saturday's match say that it was the most keenly contested game ever played in the Dominion. The stubborn nature of the contest may be inferred from the number of casualties in the early part of the match. These were not the result of rough play as the playing of both sides was clean and gentlemanly but of the enthusiasm of the players themselves. Early in the first half Capt. Curtis was disabled and the fact that the battle was fought and won without the

assistance of our veteran half back adds additional lustre to the victory.

The teams lined up about 3 o'clock as follows:

Queen's—Black, Wilson; halves, McKae, H. Farrell, Curtis; quarter, Fox; wings, Horsey, Rayside, McCammon, J. McLennan, Ross, Moffatt, Scott; scrimmage, Cranston, Kennedy, Baker.

Hamilton—Jack, George Ryckman; halves, J. Turner, F. Martin and R. Southam; quarter, H. Lyle; wings, W. Marshall, M. S. McCarthy, E. S. Glasco, Ralph Ripley, K. Dewar, H. Legget and Mason; scrimmage, B. P. Dewar (captain), D. Martin and J. Irvine.

Referee—Mr. Morin, Osgoode Hall.

Hamilton won the toss and kicked down the slope with a slight wind in their favour. The ball, set in motion by McKae, was promptly returned. In the scrimmaging which followed Hamilton secured the ball and a fine kick by Turner sent it across Queen's goal line where it was rouged by Wilson. After some wicked scrimmaging in Queen's territory Charley was compelled to rouge again: score, 2-0. Queen's were not yet acquainted with the Hamilton tactics and were so far outplayed. The Hamilton scrimmage continued to get the ball out to Lyle, whose magnificent play kept the Queen's men on the defensive. The ball was passed out of the scrimmage to Martin who, aided by Southam, made a dash across Queen's line and a touch was secured which Turner failed to convert: score, 6-0. Soon after Hamilton from a free kick secured a safety touch and a rouge quickly followed raising the score 8-0. Queen's, for some time disheartened by the loss of Curtis, now roused themselves and it was Hamilton's turn to lose ground. Slowly but surely the ball was pushed toward their goal line and was finally carried over by Ross and McCammon. McKae converted the touch into a goal and the score stood 8-6. Again Hamilton rushed and before half-time secured another rouge: score, 9-6.

In the second half Queen's went in to win, and as a result Hamilton was outplayed at every point. Their hitherto invincible scrimmage could no longer withstand the onset of Kennedy and his supporters. As a consequence Fox had a chance to play and did not fail to improve it. In passing and tackling also Queen's proved superior to the "Tigers," and the result was a touch-down by Scott soon followed by a rouge: score, 11-9. Horsey was the next man to score a touch which McKae failed to convert. Hamilton, roused by Queen's success, rushed the ball up the field spite of brilliant play by Scott, Kennedy and McCammon. Finally Leggat forced the ball over the Queen's line, Turner failed to kick a goal and the score stood 15-13. Then came the tug-of-war. Only fifteen minutes more to play and a single touch would give Hamilton the victory. The "Tigers" flung themselves upon the Queen's line and tried by sheer strength to force them over the line. The struggle was Herculean. Back and forth surged the struggling mass of humanity and the gathering gloom made the suspense more trying. The ball remained chiefly within Queen's twenty-five but the Hamilton men were unable to break

through the rock-like defence which our men presented. For ten minutes this struggle continued, the slowly gathering darkness rendering it almost impossible to distinguish individual players. Occasionally, however, Kennedy could be seen making short but effectual rushes and Horsey, fighting like Hector of Troy. Then suddenly the pent-up feelings of the crowd exploded in a deafening cheer as Farrell burst from the *mêlée* and dashed down the field with the ball. Tackled by two Hamilton half-backs he passed cleverly to Scott, who, avoiding Ryckman's rush, carried the ball the whole length of the field. The touch was converted into a goal, and in spite of a desperate rush by Hamilton, the ball was again carried across the visitors' line by Fox. McKae kicked another goal and the match was won. Score, 27-13.

Both teams played a very good game, but Queen's outclassed their opponents in many respects. Wilson at full back is unrivalled. All our halves distinguished themselves, but Scott's play was phenomenal. Fox played a steady plucky game especially in the second half. Kennedy, as usual, was a tower of strength, while on the wings Horsey, Webster, Rayside and McCammon did excellent service. For the visitors Capt. Dewar, Lyle, Southam and Turner were the best players in a very fine team.

#### TORONTO VS. QUEEN'S.

Rugby football has, during the last few years, shewn a remarkable increase in popularity in Canada. The enthusiastic throngs of spectators that wended their way to Rosedale on Saturday last furnished abundant evidence of this. The reason for this increase in favor undoubtedly is that the game has developed from a close, uninteresting and uninterrupted series of scrimmages to an open, swift, scientific and fascinating display of running, passing and kicking. Never did football admirers witness a more perfect exhibition of the new style of play than our boys gave on Saturday. Our opponents rested with serene self-satisfaction in the belief that they had a sure thing; while the most enthusiastic backer of Queen's shook his head doubtfully as to the results of the first game, but was more confident as to the result of the combined matches.

The players did not leave home with the fatal self-confidence shown by Queen's in former years; but, after a hard week of practice, left with a dogged determination to do their utmost to win the trophy. That they did this one could easily see by the triumphant smile on the face of every Queen's student since the match, and even the sober theologian has won a more jubilant look.

The result was surprising, nay, even startling, to all. That such an unprecedented victory could be won by our boys away from their own grounds was

never imagined, and we suddenly realized that we have a team that can play on the lawn as well as on the "ploughed field."

The teams were as follows: Toronto—Back, McQuarie; half-backs, Whitehead (Capt.), Boyd, Gale; quarter, Hutchins; scrimmage, Payne, Wright, J. Stovel; wings, Muntz, H. Wood, Williams, Kingsmill, McEwan, Hedley, Vickers.

Queen's—Back, Wilson; half-backs, Curtis (Capt.), McKae, Farrell; quarter, Fox; scrimmage, Kennedy, Cranston, Baker; wings, McCammon, Moffat, Horsey, Ross, McLennan, Webster, Rayside; spare men, Scott, Mooney, Laird, Moore. Referee, W. J. Moran, Osgoode Hall; umpire, George Clayes, Varsity.

The weather, grounds and attendance were all that could be desired. Capt. Curtis won the toss and chose to kick with the wind. Laurie Boyd kicked off for Toronto. The ball was immediately returned to Toronto's twenty-five and remained there during the greater part of the first-half. The play was fast and furious. Toronto for the most part played on the defence, while the keen and aggressive work of the collegians was rewarded at half time by the magnificent score of 17 to 0 in their favor.

The second half opened well for Toronto, and for a few minutes it looked as if the "crimson and white" was going to pursue the aggressive policy of their opponents in the former part of the game. But the "red, blue and yellow" was never really in danger. Toronto's rushes were but the struggles of a forlorn hope, resulting in three rouges; and they never scored again. Queen's awakened up and took the leather into their own hands, keeping it in the vicinity of Toronto's goal the remainder of the play. We scored 11 points more, making the total 28 to 3.

The game throughout was, perhaps, the cleanest, finest and most gentlemanly ever seen in Toronto, but was rather one-sided to be intensely exciting. The flower of Toronto's pride, their invincible scrimmage, was, by dint of hard work, outplayed at every move, and retired from the field with the "laurels stripped from their brows." Our wings clearly surpassed their opponents in speed, tackling and passing; but the superiority of Queen's was nowhere so unmistakably shown as in the kicking, catching and tackling of our backs, in contrast to the fumbling and nervous play of the Toronto division. Our cunning little Foxy, too, showed that he could play well, not only by tackling (?) Joe Wright, but by the lightning speed and marvellous accuracy of his passes to Farrell. One need not imagine that the College team had a walk over, for although Toronto played defence they played a wonderfully strong and steady game, especially on the forward line.

Our success this year has been due not to stars on the team, nor to grand stand playing, but to steady, determined work from week to week, and

from match to match by those who had the trophy in view.

Every Queen's man has good reason to be proud of the team, that has survived six of the hardest matches ever played, and has but one more victory to win to gain us the coveted prize of Rugby football in Ontario—the "championship cup."

#### BOWLING.

Every year interest in the good old English game of howls increases. Especially is this the case with Queen's Bowling Club of this city, whose membership has more than doubled itself in the last year.

The green in front of the College was, this year, the scene of a friendly contest between the Belleville and Kingston clubs. Each club was represented by two rinks, and a most enjoyable game was played. The game was characterized by good play on both sides, but the home team had the best of the match and succeeded in winning the day by the very large majority of thirty-nine points. Belleville, however, had its revenge when, one week later, they defeated the Kingston team on the Belleville lawn by five points.

For the first time since its existence the Queen's Bowling Club entered a rink in the Dominion tournament, held at Toronto on July 12th and following days. The tournament was for the championship of the Dominion and a magnificent trophy, presented by Messrs. Hiram Walker & Son. There were twenty-six rinks entered—three from Hamilton, one from Belleville, one from Kingston, and the rest from Toronto. The Kingston team was composed as follows: R. Waddell, Dr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., E. C. Watson; Prof. Watson skip. They met with phenomenal success. Notwithstanding the fact that they had for their opponents such strong teams as the Scott rink—last year's champions of the Dominion—and the Lightbourne rink, champions of Ontario, they beat them all and brought the beautiful trophy to Kingston, where it is hoped it will in future remain.

Through the liberality of the President, Dr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., the club has had its lawn lengthened to the maximum length. It is now without a doubt the most perfect bowling green in Canada.

Prof. Watson is the senior champion of the club, and James Kearns the junior champion.

At the Lovana "At Home" on Monday evening the honorary president of the society, Mrs. McKelvey (Miss Jennie Nicol, B.A.) was present and received a hearty welcome and many congratulations from the girls. Another piece of cake due at the sanctum.

S. H. Gray was appointed by the Senior year to represent Arts at the Trinity dinner on the 24th.

#### PERSONAL.

ARTHUR W. Beall, M.A., has returned from Japan, and is now at Montreal.

Rev. A. K. McLennan, B.A., of Dalhousie Mills, spent a few days about the halls of late. He was writing on B.D. exams.

D. W. Best, '93, intends spending a year or two in the North West before completing his college course.

In accordance with their physician's orders, Rev. James Madill, of Bishop's Mills, has taken Mrs. Madill to California for the winter. Alex. Rennie, '93, is ministering to the people of the Mills during the absence of their pastor.

John E. Smith answers to roll call at Knox College, Toronto.

Wm. Black, B.A., is doing mission work in British Columbia. He expects to return in a year or two to complete his studies in Medicine and Theology.

We were pleased to see Rev. A. McKenzie, B.D., about the halls last week. He has resigned his charge at Eganville, and is going to the North-West to keep bachelor's hall.

Rev. W. F. Allen has had to give up his work at Newcastle, owing to the ill health of his wife.

Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., a distinguished graduate of Queen's University, was recently ordained and inducted at Spencerville. Mr. Sinclair enters upon duties with bright prospects for successful work. —*Presbyterian Review*.

MARRIED—R. J. McKelvey, Esq., and Miss Jennie Nicol, B.A., '93. "Behold how these Queen's students love one another."

#### COLLEGE NEWS.

##### A. M. S.

JUDGING from the increasing attendance at the meetings, a growing interest is manifesting itself among the students in our Society, which bids fair to be, this Session, a grand success. The seating capacity of the Philosophy class-room was fully utilized Saturday evening, Nov. 4th, and in consequence of the signal victory of our team on the Campus in the afternoon a very enthusiastic meeting was held. The question of changing the form of the JOURNAL, from a Weekly to a Fortnightly, was considered and brought forth several able speeches for and against the motion. The vote, however, decided that a return to the Fortnightly form was advisable, and it was hoped that the change would result in the students' paper becoming an even better exponent of college life and thought.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the entry in our midst of the Rev. C. J. Cameron, M.A., of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Brockville, who had come to the city to cheer "Queen's" on to victory.

After several enthusiastic calls from the entire audience, Mr. Cameron rose, amid cheers, and in a voice not "trembling with emotion," but scarcely audible on account of hoarseness, "after the game," congratulated "Queen's" team on the excellent game they had played in the afternoon, and wished them success in the final matches. The speaker dwelt on the many privileges within the reach of all students, to be derived from the A. M. S., and closed his much appreciated address by exhorting all to avail themselves of their advantages.

The phenomenal score of our team at Toronto was the cause of another very enthusiastic meeting last Saturday evening. The President read, to the great satisfaction of all, a telegram he had received from the team announcing the official score, 28-3, in favor of "Queen's." In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. R. Burton, '96, was elected to fill the office *pro tem*, which he did very efficiently. Two important notices of motion were given by F. Hugo, M.A., dealing with our Programme for the Session. The one that Inter-Year debates be arranged and the other that the Mock Parliament which had been so successful and interesting last year be reorganized. The idea in passing these motions now is that the Debates and Parliament may start with the new year. As the success of the Society for the past few years has mostly depended on the proper carrying out of these two motions, it is hoped that they will be unanimously passed and everything done by the members to make both great sources of pleasure and profit.

Both meetings have been enlivened by songs from Messrs. Lavell, Squire and Hugo, and choruses in which all joined with spirit.

#### Q. U. M. A.

The first regular meeting of the Q. U. Missionary Association for this session was held on the 11th inst. Opening exercises were conducted by the President. The Treasurer then submitted his statement, shewing that while the Association begins the Session with considerable debt, it is not larger than usual. All that is necessary to secure the amount required is a united and determined effort on the part of all interested. The next business was the provision of Sunday supply for mission fields during the winter. This was entrusted to the care of James Rollins and E. C. Currie, while a few special fields were to be cared for by the students who had been in charge during the summer. E. C. Currie was appointed to accompany the President to the Inter-Seminary Missionary Convention, to be held in Toronto from the 23rd to 26th November.

Regarding programme for next meeting of this, the Home Missions branch of the Association, it was decided to have an "Experience meeting." Two or three students from fields in different parts of the Dominion will briefly tell of their summer experiences.

#### Y. M. C. A.

The subject of the regular meeting on Friday, 3rd inst., was "Missions," with the special object of bringing before the students the work of Dr. J. F. Smith, our missionary, in Honan, China.

John Miller took the chair, and after devotional exercises in which several of the students took part, read an introductory paper on the relation of the church to missions. He said that God in Christ had only one object in dwelling in the world, namely: to make it true and Godlike, and that the only hope of the world lay in God's love for it.

He then showed that, just as Abraham and the prophets and the people of Israel had been separated by God from the rest of the world, not to receive His blessings for themselves, but that "through them all the families of the earth might be blessed," so the church has been called into corporate existence, not simply to be a blessing to its present members but also to be a channel for the communication of the great truths that God is love and that God's nature is the true nature for man, to the whole world.

All men, he pointed out, are the sons of God, but Christians believe that they know better than their brothers of China, God's heart and mind, and therefore send the Gospel to them.

Then an account of the Genesis of the Foreign Missionary movement in Queen's was given by R. J. Hutcheon. After speaking of the way in which the missionary spirit had taken possession of the general mind of the students of eight or nine years ago, he gave an account of the first Foreign Missionary meeting of the Association held on April 26th, 1887, in which that movement had practical issue, and read the resolution unanimously adopted at it. He then narrated the several steps taken by the Association and by Mr. Smith before his ordination and departure for China.

Rev. A. K. McLennan followed with a few remarks on the work already done by Dr. Smith in the field. He said that conversions had been made, but strongly urged the necessity of waiting patiently for results. Mention was made of the great obstacles all the missionaries had to overcome, and of the way in which Dr. Smith had overcome many of his by his great success as a physician and surgeon. Mr. McLennan closed with an earnest appeal to the students to keep in touch with the work and the workers, and to be willing for the sake of the great good to be done to give liberally for their support.

A pleasing feature of last week's meeting was the exceptionally hearty singing. The chairman of the Devotional Committee had gathered together in a couple of the front seats several students with musical talent, and thus obtained sufficient volume in his leaders to control and enliven the whole meeting. We hope this is only the beginning of still better things to follow, and that the hearty songs of praise which resound from the English class-room will be a strong influence drawing into these meetings some of those who as yet have not given them a trial.

J. S. Shortt, '94, was leader and read a paper on "Discipleship," (Matt. x. 24). He was followed by several speakers on the same topic. The chief phases which received emphasis were that the disciple is not above his Master in the treatment he may expect to receive in the world, in the missions of his life, in the work of each day, and in the need of communion with God.

The attendance was good and many more could not be accommodated in the room at present used. There is, however, still room for a few more to get in, and probably the best way to impress on our friends the need of a building for this and other student-purposes, is to completely outgrow our present location.

#### ARTS SOCIETY.

The election of officers for this Society was held on Oct. 21st. It was not attended with quite so much excitement as characterized the A.M.S. elections of last session, but the result is of considerable importance, especially to the committee who will now have the pleasure of collecting the annual fees. It is to be hoped all who have not yet paid up will make the task of the collectors as light as possible by cheerfully and promptly paying the established levy. The officers elected were:

PRESIDENT—T. S. Scott.

SECRETARY—E. L. Pope.

TREASURER—K. J. McDonald.

COMMITTEE—'94, W. Moffatt; '95, J. R. Hall; '96, E. Taylor; '97, M. A. McKinnon.

#### THE SCHOOL OF MINING.

Donations of specimens of minerals, rocks, fossils, and metallurgical products are solicited for the School of Mining. It is desired to make the collections of this school as complete and as representative as possible of the mineral resources of Canada. When specimens are presented to the school they will be labelled with the name of the donor and the locality, and will be preserved for reference. Samples under 25 lbs. in weight may be sent by express; over that weight, by freight.

Specimens should be addressed to the Professor of Mineralogy or to the Lecturer on Geology.

#### THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the fall examinations in Theology were as follows: Matriculation Scholarships: 1, David Strathern Dow, value \$85.00, Colin G. Young, B.A.; 2, Dominion, value \$70.00, K. J. McDonald; 3, Buchan No. 1, value \$70.00, J. R. Fraser, B.A.; 4, Buchan No. 2, value \$60.00, James D. Stewart; 5, Buchan No. 3, value \$50.00, E. C. Currie; 6, McIntyre, value \$20.00, R. F. Hunter, B.A.

B.D.: A. K. McLennan, B.A., passed in Systematic Theology, Old Testament Introduction, Inspiration, Old and New Testament Criticism and Apologetics; and is now intitled to receive the degree of B.D., having passed all the prescribed examinations.

Supplementary: John Miller, M.A., passed in Systematic Theology and Old Testament Criticism; D. O. McArthur passed in Old Testament Criticism.

#### MEDICAL MATRICULATION.

The results of the above examinations were as follows:

Passed in Latin: J. G. Young, W. McArthur, H. Gillespie, E. W. Ferguson, J. F. McDonald, B. Reeves, T. L. Hill.

Passed in Mathematics: J. G. Young, B. Reeves, T. L. Hill.

Passed in English: B. Reeves, J. G. Young.

Passed in Physics: B. Reeves, J. G. Young, T. L. Hill, A. McCabe, S. McFarlane, W. G. Kelly.

#### ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETY.

The Æsculapian Society held a meeting last Saturday. It was decided to send a delegate to Bishop's College, and Mr. Bouchier was the unanimous choice.

Owing to the absence of the Treasurer his report will be given at the next meeting.

The Society asked the Governors of the Hospital to rescind their decision of allowing the students in the wards only three days a week. The students find that this excludes them from practical work which gave them a large experience for their future practice. It is a convincing proof that their request is just and fair when the Professors of Clinics support them and also desire a return to the old order of things.

#### MEDICAL Y. M. C. A.

On account of Materia Medica being changed to 5 p.m., the Friday afternoon prayer meeting is now held at 11 a.m. on Saturday. As our President, Mr. Black, was unexpectedly called away to mission work in British Columbia just as he was ready to start for Kingston, and because of the late arrival of some of the other officers, the work of the Associa-

tion was somewhat delayed, but now it is going on as usual. Mr. A. McEwen was unanimously elected Treasurer, Mr. Farrell being promoted to the Presidency. Principal Grant spoke to a large meeting on Friday, Nov. 3rd. He spoke of his visit to the White City and of the congresses he attended while there. He was specially impressed with the importance of good physical exercise as an almost necessary adjunct to a true manly life. The rough game of football was particularly recommended at one congress, and the Principal pointed out that in order to excel in it a man must save all his energies for the game and not waste them in talking, much less in swearing and scrapping. We do not pretend to report his remarks in full, suffice it to say that he gave the boys a good plain, practical talk, and that we all enjoyed it.

We are now looking forward to a visit from Mr. Leslie, of McGill, the representative of the Inter-Collegiate Deputation, whom we expect about the beginning of December.

#### MEDICAL NOTES.

After a very keen contest for Presidency of the Æsculapian Society Dr. T. Connell carried the day by a small majority. Congratulations, old man.

The curators of the reading room are slow—but sure. It is whispered around that several dailies will be on file after Christmas; also that owing to a bad habit prevalent among Freshmen a few more large and commodious saliva receivers will be supplied.

The Concursus holds its first session next week. Tom says there is abundance of material.

Dr. Garrett—This paper, gentlemen, defines facial paralysis as follows: A man goes to bed at night all well, but when he gets up in the morning and looks in the glass he finds one or both sides of his face expressionless.

Isn't that song the boys sing about "My father sent down to Queen's, etc." rather personal?—Gr-f-f-n.

O Freshman! fear nothing, for when the Y.M.C.A. neglects you, the Concursus will take you up.

Toby B.—If K. N. calls me Findlay again, I'll cut his class.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

There is some talk of the ladies banqueting the football team on condition that the championship cup grace the feast.

Several of the city churches have already held receptions for the students, and all of them have been very successful. The erstwhile timid and retiring freshman has been taught to wait outside the

church door till his "girl" comes out, and in many other ways his social and religious training has been advanced.

As a result of the combination of a naturally friendly courteous disposition, with a broad liberal-minded training, the editor of *'Varsity* out of the realm of imagination has evolved the following: "Owing to strikes among the stone masons as well as the employees of the Kingston Street Car Company, Queen's were enabled to place their strongest team in the field."—Oct. 25th.

We hope that the Inter-year and Inter-Faculty Football matches are not to be discontinued. We have not the faintest sympathy with those who say that such competitions awaken an unhealthy rivalry. They arouse, on the other hand, a vigorous but good-natured spirit of competition, and do much to help the athletic life of the University, and to strengthen the belief which each student should have in the superiority of his own year or faculty. Every student, while with the most cordial feeling to all outsiders, should yet consider his own University to be the best in the Dominion, his own College to be the best in the University, and his own year the best in the College. Such a feeling may be provincial, but it is far better and far more productive of good work than the sickly cosmopolitanism so highly spoken of nowadays. And this spirit it is which Inter-year and Inter-Faculty Football matches tend to awaken.

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